INTERPRETATION.

And then at least a hundred scor

In a swift shower did rain and por The frost had gripped them, and the sun Undid his fingers one by one; And, as from out his grasp they slip, They downward glide with dive and dip To the broad earth, and are received

I listened as they took farewell Of the tall branches; not a sound Was heard at parting. Where they fell There was no sound, the solemn ground Received their intermingling hues

I listened closer, and I heard

Was mystical, and then 'twas plain. The frost must come—away, away; But whither, let the winds decide,

" Oh! Providence of God," 1 cried, "Is this my lesson—this the guide ? A forest by the frost defaced, A whirlwind strewing leaves displace Are all the sport of lot and chance?

Interpreting and making plain
The mystic suphony. And then
The song went on, "Oh, living men,
Take heed of this; a reckless fate

Twas not the leaves that spoke at all : . Nor yet their fell destroyer's reign; A mightier voice than all of these Spoke through the winds, the leaves, the tre

THE LOVE-LETTER.

They had been boarding together at the farm, Jane Heth and Annie Conyers; and all that autumn Mr. Craig had been fishing and shooting in the vicinity, and making the farm, which was renowned for its good fare, his headquarters. And Mr. Craig was a handsome and dashing young widower, and Jane Heth had made up her mind that to be Mrs. Craig

Indeed it might have been, for perse verance can accomplish wonders, had not Annie Conyers brought her trunks, her crotcheting, her sketch-book and her blue parasol to the farm for the summer.

Annie was not prettier, nor younger, plished than Jane; but a man loves one woman and does not love another, and

Amongst those hills and on that lake the colonel gave his heart to little Annie, and she gave hers to him.

But on the day that called him home, to her, and she had said "Yes," and Jane had heard the request and permission.

vanity was piqued, and she had greatly desired the position which she would have held as mistress of his handsome house. Her heart was very bitter as she turned away, for he had not asked her to write to him; and, if their acquaintance dropped, as it seemed about to do, her hopes of clenching the nail when they again met in the city the coming would be quite futile. As she stood watching the stage drive away, she felt that summer had been wasted, and that there was nothing left to do but to pack up and return to the city at the end of

Meanwhile Appie had run away to her own room. She fancied she knew what would be in the letter which he would send her, and she felt what her answer would be. She wanted to be alone and think it over; and until tea-time she hid herself from Jane, and from hospitable Mrs. Wilton herself. When, however, she came down to tea, she looked so bright and happy, that Jane felt like

wreaking vengeance upon her.

Three days had passed since the colonel's departure, and one evening Jane stood leaning over the gate, when a wagon drove up the road and stopped beside it a moment. From beneath its covers peeped the white head of an old

been to the post-office, and they said there was letters for Wilton's folks, and I fetched 'em'over. Ain't got my glasses with me, so I don't know who they are writ to; but you can see. All well? That's right. Good-evenin'."

And away he drove, leaving Jane with two letters in her hand, one for herself and one for Annie Conyers.

Her own was from her mother. She knew the writing; the other-well she knew the hand that directed that, also.

It was from Mr. Craig. And am I to give it to her?" tered Jane, between her teeth-"I!" And then, with an impulse which seemed to her unconquerable, she hurried away towards a wood, hiding both

letters in her pecket. At least she would delay her rival's happiness; she would not carry it to her

Then alone in the green shadow sh took the letter from her pocket, and

looked long and curiously at the super-Yes, it was from Craig, and what had

he said? Perhaps, after all, he was not in earnest. Could she but read what he

had written, she would know. She took a pin from her dress, and drew it along the edge of the envelope. It opened a little space, but the rest at this, she forgot all prudence, and drew

gone too far to stop. these country post-offices I'll read it, wider growth of grain. A move in the will be controlled by bad men. More

Caton



L. G. GOULD Publisher.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and the Collection of Local and General News.

Terms, \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance

WHOLE NUMBER 506

VOL. X--NO. 7.

EATON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1877.

paper on her knee, and read the follow-

"DEAR MISS CONYERS:-It seems odd that a man of thirty should be afraid to stand face to face with a girl of twenty, and tell her that he loved her; but I could not summon courage to do so, nor to ask the question that follows such a confession. So, far from you, I commit my hopes to this paper, and having in plain words said I love you, ask you in plainer words still-do you love me enough to be my wife? If you do, write to me at once, I pray, and make me the happiest man on earth by telling me so. If you do not, then pain neither of us by a refusal; simply leave my letter unanswered. I can bear it better so. But I shall pray for the letter, for I love you better than my HARRY CRAIG."

ing words:

Jane drew a deep breath. "So it has gone as far as this," she said. "What fools men are! She will be glad enough to say 'yes,' but if I should destroy this bit of paper, he would never know it; and then-well, then he would do his best to fill her place. Men's hearts never break, and there is no one whom I know ordinary, his ambition high, his methods suits me better. That old man who gave the letters never read the address. There can be no inquiries made. It would be safe to destroy it, dangerous not to do so

now, even if I wanted Annie to read it." Then Jane tore the letter in two, thrust it into its envelope, and looked about her. It would be dangerous to tear it to bits in the wood. Its white fragments might attract some eye among the greenness of the grass. But hard by a pretty stream babbled away over stones and pebbles. Once thrown into the water, that was the end of it.

Jane hurried to the water-side, and looking over her shoulder, as one might who expected to see a ghost, tossed the little package in. It fell with the closed side downward, and distended by the torn note, which was roughly thrust into it. The surface was hard and highly finished, and shaped so as to resist the water. A little breeze that had just sprung up favored it, and away it floated like a little boat, deftly clearing the shore and tacking and turning as it passed the dark, half-hidden breasts of

"Good-bey," said Jane, laughing, as she watched it. "I have set a vessel, freighted with the hopes of Harry Craig, affoat in fine style. I am afraid it will make shipwreck, but all the better for some one else. It's an ill wind that blows ro one any good." And, turning, she tripped toward the house.

At this moment, farther along this same stream where, in a little cove, lay hidden a great tangle of water-lilies, Annie Conyers sat in a rough little boat, rowed by Mrs. Wilton's son Peter, a shock-headed boy of twelve. Little nothing had been said that could have Fannie Wilton sat beside her, and the been construed into an engagement; but two girls drew up the dank, dark green flowers.

"If one could only carry them to the city, said Annie; "but they always die. How greedy I am, I can never get enough But we'll leave the buds until they open -and there comes one down the stream to us. Let's try to catch it, Peter."

Peter, in obedience to the mandate rowed his boat into deeper water, and Annie leaned over the side with her hand outstretched to catch what she fan cied was a floating lily.

"Phaw!" she cried, with a laugh, a it came nearer, "it's nothing but paper! But it seems to be dodging me! I'll catch it. whatever it is!"

And with these words her white finger closed on an envelope, not yet soaked through, and within which lay, torn and crushed, paper still dry. "Why, it has my name on the back!

when I am away from home." Then her face changed, and the chil dren saw her pale and flushed as she pieced the torn letter together and read it through.

"Is any thing the matter, Miss Annie? asked Fanny. "What should be " said Peter.

What a little goose you are, Fan." "Nothing is the matter, children, said Annie; "only as the adage says, Truth is stranger than fiction!"

"So odd for a letter of mine to float t me on the river," said Annie. "Ha, ha, ha! Ain'tit?' roared Peter And it was stranger than Peter knew,

for it was Craig's love-letter that Annie had just read. She was a wise little woman, and kept the matter to herself, but Fanny did

"Wasn't it funny, ma?" she cried. Miss Annie found one of her letters floating down the stream, just like a boat, when we were getting water-lilies." "O!" cried Mrs. Wilton, for at this oment the teacup Jane had lifted to

her lips dropped from her hand and dashed to pieces on the floor. "How careless of me!" cried Jane. "Hope you haven't spoilt your dress?" Wilton; but as Jane lifted her crimson face from the fragments of the broken cup, she met Annie Conyer's

Women sometimes talk to each other with their eyes; two did then.

But Annie was generous in her wedding, which, Miss Heth, with many regrets, declined.

IT is a curious fact, says the Toronto Globe, that in the whole of Newfoundland there is not a single grist-mill of clung as closely as before. Impatient any description. Little grain is ripened in the country, though as fine oats and the pin across the paper with a sudden barley can be grown there as in any part strous wrong which is against his own push. It cut its way through, and now of the world, and in the western region the mischief was done, Jane's heart beat wheat ripens well. The people have hard and fast with terror, but she had been so accustomed to import every thing, that it is difficult to get them out of the "I shall know the truth," she said, old ruts. There can be no doubt that the and letters are always being lost in erection of grist-mills would lead to a since Pve torn it." Then she pulled right direction has just been made in the than this: Conkling is a proud and ulous in this wig?" away the envelope, spread the sheet of erection of a flour mill.

The Conspiracy, Its Strength and Its Weakness.

(Washington Correspondence New York Sun.) Eour men in Washington are the bluff, ass, brain, and backbone of the nev confederacy to destroy the Union : Mor-Chandler and Don Cameron in the Cab net. If these four men were suddenly to die, all danger to the public peace, all danger to the Republic would be re-Hayes and Grant, though impertant factors, occupy the same rela-tions to these four confederates that effect has to cause. Grant is but their the present, their instrument in the fu-But the main motor of these four mea is self—self-preservation, self-inter-est. Principles and policy, the public and even the party are but means to this sole end of self. And no one can truly understand the present political situa-tion who does not know the exact character, relations, and objects of these four

Take Morton, for instance. His love of power and prominence is inordinate, his guised, his regard for anything like pub-lic interest or public conscience utterly unknown. He has but one aim, and that in his own. He has but one aim, and that is power, positition. His State elected Gov. Hendricks four years ago, gave a Democratic majority of 17,000 two years ago, and gave a majority of 7,000 for Tilden last November. His term expires in two years. The very next Legislature will have the choice of his successor. If Mr. Tilden's inauguration can be prevented, Mr. Morton thinks he can either be re-elected or failing in this can set a be re-elected, or, failing in this, can get a Cabinet office from Mr. Hayes. But the power of Mr. Tilden's administration would make Mr. Morton's re-election an

himself, fights for self-preservation. Take Sherman next. He, too, loves power and position. His term, too, ex-pires at the very next election. Mr. Hayes carried Ohio by the skin of his teeth, by a majority less than the num-ber of Federal officeholders in Ohio. The power of a Democratic Administration, the popular changes absolutely sure to follow the reform measures of Mr. Tilden, would secure Ohio to the the little rocks over which the water Democrats at the next election beyond any question. Mr. Thurman has been twice elected by Democratic Legislatures and Mr. Sherman's last election was of most doubtful legality, so closely divided was the Legislature, so outrageously partisan some of the practices resorted to. The inauguration of Mr. Hayes gives Mr. Sherman a chance of re-election. Failing in this, he could go into the Cabinet. But the inauguration of Mr.

> Take Don Cameron. He is ambitious and avaritious, rich and unscrupulous, Cincinnati, by his action as Chairman of Secretary of War, and has the absolute pledge of Mr. Hayes that he shall be reppointed. He never was elected by the people to any office, and probably never will be. His State is Democratic beyond a question the first day when frauds in the city of Philadelphia can be prevented. A change of Administra-tion in Washington would very probably produce this change, while it would drive aim from the Cabinet, banish him from public life, perhaps, for ever. The inau-guration of Mr. Hayes would confirm his resent power, and open a vista of new

Cameron simply fights for himself-for self-preservation. Take Chandler. A millionaire, yet rediated by his own State; a coarse, rulgar, illiterate, ill-informed, unscrupu lous, and ungentlemanly demagague, yet a member of the Cabinet. He, too, has great fondness for power and public life. His services as Chairman of the National Committee make it more than cried Annie. I never destroy a letter probable that Mr. Hayes will retain him in his Cabinet. The inauguration of Tilden would, of course, prevent this, and would practically banish Zach from public life, for even if he could again ecure an election to the Senate, Mr. Christiancy's term does not expire for four years yet, and Mr. Ferry's re-election is now assured. So that, in fighting for Hayes's inauguration, Zach simfights for himself-for self-preserva-

On the other hand, take Conkling, or Blaine, or Dawes, or Edmunds. Their circumstances, their objects, motives,

It is beyond question that Blaine would have been nominated at Cincin-nati in spite of everything, but for the tions of his railroad transactions. This he knows. He looks to-day to the Presidency in 1880. His seat in the Senate, his power in Maine, his prestige in the country, his hold upon the masses of his party, his great ability and versatility, his independence in point of wealth, are all beyond question. What Henry Clay was to the Whigs, Blaine is to the Republicans. Still, that taint remains, and laine knows it. But Blaine has also intellect enough to know that he can not be elected in 1880 if he now identifies himself with a still greater fraud-with a tainted Presidency, a prostituted party, a subverted Government. He wishes to edeem himself, wishes to wipe out his taint, and not add a greater one to it, stand by him, opened a bakery, the white He knows the forgetfulness and generosity of the American people. He knows that the past would be quickly forgiven for the present. He has, rightly, too, the utmost confidence in his own ability to create a powerful impression in favor of any policy he advocates. He knows, too, that Hayes's administration would be controlled by men who are all of triumph. She never told Craig, and his enemies—the Cameron, Grant, Shershe sent Miss Heth an invitation to her man, and Morton. Why should he not all the colored men and their ally himself with the right and just cause? Why not by an honorable, con-servative, and constitutional course regain prestige and popularity? He knows that Grant and the Camerons hate him, knows that Sherman, Morton and their confederates all hate him. Why should he help them to put their tool into the Presidency? Why miss a great oppor-tunity and identity himself with a mon-

> Take Conkling. He, too, looks to the Presidency in 1880. He, too, knows that identified with the scheme of Morton and his confiderates will or can

to Blaine. He does not like Sher man and Morton. He hates Bristow Yet he knows that Bristow has Mi Hayes's pledge to be put back into the Treasury, a pledge given in consideration of the vote of the Kentucky delegation in the Cincinnati Convention. Yet he knows, too, that Mr. Hayes has given promises to men who are bitterly hostile to Mr. Conkling in his own State—Curtis, and Morgan, and Evarts. Why should Mr. Conkling assist the confederates when their success would be at his cost, when to assist them he would have to degrade and prostitute himself? He will not do it. Conkling is to-day the strongest man in the Senate, and it is universally conceded that in the settlement of the present complications he will have the greatest influence. The interests of Blaine and Conkling on one

and Chandler on the other, are totally A Blessing in Disguise.

side and of Morton, Sherman, Cameron

It is scarcely possible to conceive of anything severer in the way of criticism upon carpet-bag rule in the South than the brief dispatch concerning the rethe brief dispatch concerning the re-quest of the usurper Kellogg for the dis-charge of a man charged with embez-zling thirty thousand dollars of scheol-moneys. It is to the reckless plunder-ing of the school fund by the Republi-can officials in Louisiana that the Kellogg party is indebted for the change in colored vote to the Democrati party; and the conduct of the pretended Governor of that State in the case re-ferred to shows that the colored people were entirely right in charging the plundering upon the party instead of looking only to the individuals.

There was a coolness about the proceeding which is positively marvelous The idea of the State Executive interfer would make Mr. Morton's re-election an absolute impossibility. When Mr. Morton, therefore, insists upon putting Hayes into the Presidency, he simply fights for don a suit is a novel one; and the novelty is not lessened by the easy assumption that it is a sufficient ground for discontinuing a prosecution that the Governor of a State is satisfied that the charge is measurably groundless. "Measurably" groundless is good, even for Kellogg, who may justly be considered as only "measurably" Governor.

Another noteworthy phase of the mat-ter is the willingness of the alleged criminal to owe his release to Kellog's inter-cession, instead of demanding—like an honest man would in respect to "measu ably "groundless charges—a speedy trial and acquittal. It must be a very queer state of society where a State Senator not face a jury of his peers, and prefers to owe his release to partisan and official influence. Yet it is precisely such men as this that the Republicans expect the col-ored voter of the South to vote for blindly hope of this, but also of all prospect of future public life. In fighting, therefore, for Mr. Hayes, Mr. Sherman simply fights for himself—for self-preservation. Verily, carpet-bag government is a bless-ing—if at all—in the most impenetrable

in Louisiana was stolen the the negroes there, thus deprived of the education of their children, had, in the estimation of the Chandlers, no cause for voting against the party whose officials perpetrated the steal. The report of the House Committee will show that this fact caused thousands of negroes to vote the Democratic ticket at the late election and the high taxes, amounting in some parishes to six or seven per cent worlds to conquer in the future. In ighting for Hayes, therefore, Mr. Don sands of other colored voters to do the same thing. It will, we believe, ap-pear that, with a fair registration and vote, Louisiana is Democratic by 25,000, as is Florida by 5,000. This, we know, have become owners of property, and all such at once join the Democratic party as the best means of keeping the rascally Radicals from confiscating it by taxation. As matters are working now under white rule in the other Southern States so will they be in the three disputed ones after awhile, and the better class of negroes in the latter will furnish efficient means i bringing about the change. Property seeks to protect itself in all cases, whether held by black hands or white and that even Federal interference can much longer pauperize the unrelieved carpet-bag States we do not believe, for the line of exhaustion is so nearly ap proached that the margin of stealing is getting to be too small to bear the ex-pense, and that of revolution or rebel on can not be far off.

> A SOUTHERN newspaper relates the experience, rather briefly, of a colored citizen of one of the Carolinas who, as early as 1870, became a Democrat, and who has since voted that ticket regularly at every election. When he first dared to vote it for Mayor of a village town, he was ostracised, proscribed, turned out of church, and had numerous threats of bull-dozing and assassination to come to his ears. Not a colored man for mile around would associate with or hardly a position as carriage-driver in the family where his wife was a cook wealthy Democrats sympathized with him, built him a house, furnished and his better-half, who had the good sense and true womanliness to people assisting her, and had the patronage of the best people in town. When asked why he voted the Democratic ticket as early as 1870, the colored citizen replied that he thought every man should labor for the best interests of himself and family, and they were laboring for the best interest white Radical brethren, and as th Democrats owned the land and the taxes and gave employment to the poor he could hardly imagine how it was that sensible colored men could cling so tenaciously to the Republican The colored Democrat we have referred to instead of mingling in politics chose this better part, and, by honest indushas accumulated a snug fortune within a few years. He had also lived to see hosts of other voters of dark-hued visage walk regularly to the polls and vote as he voted, for the best interests of

the bench, "Do you see anything ridiculous in this wig?" "Nothing but the

ANNUAL !MESSAGE

GOV. R. B. HAYES, OF OHIO, 1

To the Sixty-Second General Assembly, at the Session Commencing January 2, 1877.

The reports of the officers in charge of the The reports of the officers in charge of the State Government and institutions show that the general condition of State affairs, which it is your duty to consider, is very gratifying. The demand for extensive changes of laws, which is often a temptation to excessive legislation, is at the present time less urgent than usual, and you may, I trust, therefore be congratulated on the orospect of a short and harmonious session.

PINANCE.

The local indebtedness of the Statebis as follows:

Sept. 1, 1875 Sept. 1, 1876...\$3,044,578 90 \$2,934,099 43 222 971 13 arate school districts... ebts of cities, first and 931,362 64 1.507.953 43 1.314,581 57 ..\$25,957,588 21 \$36,059,978 56

redeemable debt, consisting of school college, and other trust funds...... 4,207,716 90 The local indebtedness in this statement is reckoned to September 1, 1878, and the State debt to November 15, 1876.

The balance in the State Treasury on the 15th of November, 1875, was.... The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1876, were. Balance in the Treasury November The Auditor of State estimates the receipts of the current year from all sources, includ-ng balance on hand November 15, 1876, as

Your attention is especially directed to the observations of the Auditor of State, in his report for 1876, under the head of "Esti I desire to concur in the recommendation Fund. It will tend to simplify accoun nd to facilitate the transaction of pub business, without impairing the safeguard of the Treasury or the data upon which sta-tistical and other estimates can be based.

The taxes levied in 1875, collectible

.\$25,893,182 3 Total... The taxable valuations in Ohio, as show y the grand duplicate of 1876, are: Real estate in cities, towns, and villages
teal estate not in cities, towns, or
villages
Personal property. This decrease arises as follows:

..\$1,105,896 00 Net decrease, as above. From the foregoing statement it appears hat the State debt has been reduced during the past year almost one and a half mill of dollars, and that the indebtedness of counties, townships, and school districts has been reduced over three hundred thousand dollars. But cities of the first and second class and incorporated villages have ivcreased their indebtedness more than ten millions of dollars since the close of the fiscal year 1875.

LOCAL INDESTEDNESS AND TAXATION. The attention of the Legislature has often been called to the rapid increase of munici-pal indebtedness and expenditures, but it is so important that I do not hesitate to repeat what has heretofore been said. The whole people of the State are deeply interested in this subject. The burdens borne by the cities and towns must be shared, in part at least, by all who transact business with them. The town and the neighboring country have a common interest, and, in most respects, must be regarded as one community. I submit that, to the subject of local indebtedness, the General Assembly should apply the principles of the State Constitution on the subject of State indebtedness. Under the provisions of the eighth article of the Constitution, the State debt, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditures of the war, has been reduced from over twenty millions, the amount due in 1851, until it is now only about six millions. An important

part of the constitutional provisions which have been so successful in State finances is the section which requires the creation of a sinking fund, and the annual payment of a constantly increasing rum on the principal of the State debt. Let a requirement an-alogous to this be enacted in regard to ex-isting local indebtedness; let a judicious limitation of the rate of taxation which limitation of the rate of taxtation white local authorities may levy be strictly adhered to, and allow no further indebtedness to be authorized except in conformity with these principles, and we may, I believe, confidently expect that within a few years the burdens of debt now resting upon the cities and towns of the State will disappear, and that other wholesome and much needed reforms in the whole administration of our municipal government will of necessity follow the adoption of what may be called the cash system in local affairs.

Under any limitations and safeguards

which the Legislature may adopt, a very large discretion must necessarily be com-

of its exercise will depend mainly on the citizens themselves. In order to secure an honest, economical, and efficient administration of a city government, the best citizens of all parties must unite and act together. In the administration of our State and National Government we have political parties, and it is probably best that it should be so. But there is no more reason for the antagonism of political parties in a municipal government are organizatious designed chiefly for the better protection of property and person, and the better management of schools and charities. In the administration of such governments is jail to such neighboring jail as he shall deem suitable and safe, and shall have sufbetter management of schools and charities.

In the administration of such governments all honest, industrious citizens have identical interests. The co-operation of a moderate proportion of the best citizens in any city in Ohio, with the determination expressed by them that good men, from all political parties, or no political party, shall administer its affairs, and that unfit men, of any party, shall not hold its offices, would soon secure a good municipal government. soen secure a good municipal government. Such a government calls for the best work Such a government calls for the best work of the best men, and neither party alone can furnish it. The improvement of our municipal government, generally, would constitute one of the best possible guarantees of an efficient civil service upon a large

MASSILLON RIOTS.

In the month of April last information was received from the Sheriffs of Stark and Wayne, and from some other sources, that in some of the mining districts of those counties bands of rioters were by force and intimidation preventing laborers from work-ing where they had been hired and were de-sirous to labor, and that their employers had been expelled by violence from their prop-

erty.
The Adjutant-General and the Attorney General of the State immediately repaired to the scene of the alleged riots, and after investigation reported that the representa-tions of the Sheriffs of those counties were fully sustained by the facts, and that the local authorities were unable to afford pro-tection to the citizens and to preserve the

The Adjutant-General was directed to call The Adjutant-General was directed to call to the aid of the local authorities of said counties a military force sufficient to protect citizens and to enforce the laws.

With the assistance thus afforded the civil authorities were enabled to arrest many of the offenders and prevent further injury to person and property. Immediately after learning that the local authorities were earliestly after the property of the offenders and property. were again able to maintain law and order without assistance from the State, the mili-tary companies which had been called into the service of the State were withdrawn and

the service of the State were withdrawn and returned to their homes.

The Adjutant General's report contains a full and detailed account of these transactions, accompanied by copies of all papers relating thereto, and a statement of the expenses incurred. It is gratifying that in this affair, which at one time threatened to be very serious, the supremacy of the law was upheld without loss of life. Adjutant General Wikoff, Attorney-General Little, and the officers and men of the military companies which were called out, deserved companies which were called out, deserve and have received the marked approbation

of the people of the State. STATE BUARD OF CENTENNIAL MANAGERS, The Board of Centennial Managers have completed the work intrusted to them, and

completed the work intrusted to them, and it is a satisfaction to know that the part taken by the people of Ohjo in the National Exhibition at Philadelphia was highly creditable to the State.

The appropriations made by the General Assembly have been carefully and economically expended, and when the affairs of the Board are closed up a balance of several thousand dollars will be left unexpended.

The entire number of Ohjo exhibits was The entire number of Ohio exhibits was one thousand, of which two hundred and fifty received awards, a proportion larger than was obtained by any other State for the same class of articles. The jury on collective State exhibits (individual exhibits not coming within the line of their duties recommended in their report awards to Ohio

as follows:

1. For a State building on the Centennia and containing contributions of building-stone from nearly every quarry in the state, with glass made from Ohio sand-stone. 2. For a large collection, by the State Archwological Society, of mound builders' remains, and other antiquities relating to pre-historic man.

pre-historic man.

3. For a large collection of the vast mineral resources of the State with their primary derivations, and especially from the Hanging Rock iron region, the Tuscarawas, Mahoning, Hocking Valley, and Perry County coal and iron regions, also including avecellent specimens of salt and 4. For a complete exhibition of the wood

5. For an extensive exhibition of the cereals of the State.
6. For a complete display of many varie-7. For an exceedingly interesting exhibi 7. For an exceedingly interesting exhibition of the educational system of the State, embracing all departments of education.
8. For a large, elaborate, and exceedingly valuable geological map of Ohio, with many excellent features deserving special com-

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES. The Board of State Charities, which was re-established by the General Assembly lat its last session, is rendering important service. This Board has no authority whatever, excepting only that it is its duty to examine thoroughly into the condition and management of all public institutions, penal or charitable, that are established by law or charitable, that are established and administered by officers or agents of the State, or of any city or county thereof. It is also the duty of this Board, annually, to eport to the General Assembly such fact and suggestions as are deemed important in relation to the interests committed to its

and suffering men, women and children come under the supervision of this Board. It is believed that the publicity thus given to the management of these institutions is adequate to the correction of all abuses. The members of the Board serve without compensation, and its expenses are small, having been for the past year, including the salary of the Secretary, less than two thousand dollars. I commend the report and work of the Board to your favorable codsideration. As a member of the Board of State Charities I have visited with my colleagues during the year the following State institutions, to-wit: The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Xenia; the hospitals for the in-sane, at Cleveland, Dayton, and Athens, and the Longview Asylum; the institutions fo the education of the blind, deaf and dumb and imbecile, at Commbus; the Reform and imbecile, at Commbus; the Reform School for Boys, at Lancaster; the Reform School for Girls, at Delaware, and the Ohie Penitentiary. These institutions were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Experience has shown that the appointment of good men of different political parties on each of the of different political parties on each of the Boards of Trustees of these institutions is

of the General Assembly.

The work upon the Columbus Hospital for the Insane has progressed satisfactorily during the past season. In the opinion of the Trustees, if the necessary appropriations be made promptly, a large part of the edifice will be ready for occupancy by the first of PENITENTIARY AND INTERMEDIATE PRISONS. The Ohio Penitentiary is altogether in-

adequate to the necessities of the State, there being at this time imprisoned therein about fifteen hundred prisoners, while the Penitentiary has suitable accommodations for not more than one thousand. Interme-diate prisons, or work-houses should be provided without delay for the confinement of the younger class of prisoners, and those especially who are punished for a first of-fense, and whose reformation may be reasonably hoped for. As work-houses, the the agricultural districts of the State. The courts should have authority to protect the The Enton Democrat.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

free, Any additions to obttany notices will be charged 5 cents per line.

Favors Murr be handed in as early as Theoday norming to insure insertion the same week.

Communications upon subjects of general or le-cal interest are solicited.

cuss. A communication was presented from the Codifying Commission, giving a statement of their work, which was ordered printed. Mr. Blake offered a resolution inseveral of the jails in the State have been condemned by grand juries as unfit for use. The State is bound to take reasonable care of the health of prisoners, and especially of persons detained on suspicion of crime. I recommend a provision of law that whenever a jail has been or shall be condemned by a grand jury, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the caunty to take all prisoners coming into his custody for confinement in jail to such neighboring jail as he shall deem suitable and safe, and shall have sufficient accommodations for the purpose, and that the fair and reasonable expense of the support of such prisoners shall be paid by printed. Mr. Blake offered a resolution infistructing the Committee on Fees and Salaries to inquire and report whether any
legislation is necessary to enable county
officers to draw their salaries. The
Speaker explained his ruling of yesterday, that the resolution for a joint con
vention of the two houses, to count the
vote of the last election had not
passed, and went into the law on the subject
at some length. George Converse offered
an amendment to the resolution, substantially the same as offered vesterday, and, in a

in course of preparation.

In the appropriation asked for and granted two years since for the competition of the report and map, no estimates were made from this additional work, and to provide for its accomplishment during the coming year a further appropriation of \$25,000 will be required. Should this sum be granted by the General Assembly, the entire report and all the maps specified will be finished and ready for publication before the close of 1877.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

My attention has been called, by the Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture, to the embarrassed financial

My attention has been called, by the Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture, to the embarrassed financial condition of the Board by reason of loss sustained by the failure of the Richland County Bank, and by the unfavorable weather during the week of the last State Fair. The Board has been unable to pay the premiums awarded, and its ability to do the important work for which it was established is seriously impaired. The aid of the Legislature will be invoked, and it is hoped that such relief will be afforded as, after inthat such relief will be afforded as, after in-vestigation, may be required by the im-portant interests involved.

I respectfully recommend to your attention mining engineering, and as to the amend-ments required to increase the efficiency of the laws relating to his office. REGISTRY LAW.

In my message to the General Assembly in the year 1868, I spoke of the prevention of frauds upon the elective franchise as the nost impertant subject then requiring he attention of the General Assembly. the attention of the General Assembly, this subject has lost none of its importance. The extent of the evil in Ohio has probably

OCTOBER ELECTION.

the State elections, in the years in which the Presidential election occurs, on the day of the Presidential election.

In conclusion, I desire to assure you that in all your endeavors to foster and protect the interests and rights of the people of Ohio you may rely on my earnest co-operation, and that my sincerest wishes will be accomplished if, under the Divine Provi-dence, your legislation will be directed to

COLUMBUS, January 2, 1877. OHIO LEGISLATURE.

at Columbus, January 2. The Senate met at three o'clock, twenty-six members present. The death of Senator Dechant, of Butler District, was announced, and W. H. Stokes appeared and took the oath of office as his providing for the meeting of tha two Heuses on Friday, to count the votes cast at the October election. Messrs. Stanton and Haines, of Preble, were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the Governor of the meeting of the two Houses. Mr. Owens was appointed on the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Haines, of Carroll, on the Committee on Finance. Mr. Stokes was appointed on the Committees on Federal Relations, Reform Schools, State Buildings, and Universities and Colleges. The Senate peared and took the oath of office as Representatives. Messrs. W. P. Wiltsee, Converse, and Messre were appointed a joint committee on the part of the House to wait on the Governor and inform him of the reas sembling of the two houses. On motion of Mr. Huberick, of Lucas, services com-memorative of the death of Messrs. Thompson and Phillips, were set for Wednesday January 10, at three o'clock. Messrs. Neal, Huberick, and Converse were ap-pointed a committee to draft resolutions relative to the death of Mr. Thompson, and Messrs. Hitchcock, Light, and Fenton a like Messrs. Hitchcock, Light, and Fenton a like committee in relation to the death of Mr. Philips. The Governor's message was received, read, and referred to appropriate committees. Mr. Perkins was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Finance Committee created by the death of Mr. Thompsou. The Senate joint resolution providing for a joint convention on Friday, to witness the count of votes for Site officers, was taken up. votes for State officers, was taken up

tion as to provide that the vote shall be counted, instead of witnessing the count The resolution was laid on the table by party vote. Several bills were introduce and the House adjourned. The Senate, January 3, was not in session

Mr. Converse moved to so amend the res

jail to such neighborning jail as ne shail deem suitable and sake, and shail have sufficient accommodations for the purpose, and that the fair and rass-nable expense of the support of such prisoners shall be paid by the county so sending to the county so receiving the same.

The field of work of the Geological Survey proper is now entirely done, and half the final report—two volumes, each in two parts—in which the results are to be permanently recorded, have been aircady published, while the first part of the third volume is now going through the press, and the second part in process of preparation.

The two remaining vloumes—one on Economic Geolgy, and the cities or Neobergy and Botany—are nearly completed, and the whole series will be ready for publication before the close of 1877.

The general geological map of the State, the preparation of which formed part of the duty specifically assigned to the Ge logical Corps, is also nearly completed, and will be presented for publication at the same time with the volumes of the final report was to consist of six octavo volumes, two on Geology, and one on Zoology and Botany.

It was at first supposed that all the really important results of the sufrey could be embodied in such a report, but it has been found impossible to include within these fore became necessary to prepare a thirry volume on goology, and one on Zoology and Botany.

It was at first supposed that all the really important results of the sufrey could be embodied in such a report, but it has been found impossible to include within these fore became necessary to prepare a thirry volume on goology, and one on Zoology and Botany.

It was at first supposed that all the really important results of the suffercy could be more deposition of these volumes will give a symmetry and completeness to the report which both the interests of the people and the credit of the State Century of the proper such that the such as a support of the most volume on goology, and such as a such

Comptroller of the Treasury, and to allow

the Governor to fill the office by appointment for three years, was reported back by the Judicial Committee, with a recommendation that it be amended so as to provide for the appointment of a Comptroller for one year, and for the election by the people next fall. Mr. Richards, Republican, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was agreed to by a party vote—Republicans in the affirmative and Democrats in the negative. Bills were introduced, to attach penalties for a violation of the law prescribing weights and measures; to prevent bribery at elections: prescribing and scribing weights and measures; to prevent bribery at elections; prescribing an oath to be taken by per-sons elected to office, that they have not used money or liquors to secure their elec-tions; to repeal the law for the publication of legal advertisements in newspapers of opposite politics; to provide that United States bonds held by banks incorporated under Ohio laws shall be exempt from State taxes. W. Ryunner, offered a lengthy resolubeen somewhat overestimated, but the fact that it exists at all tends to weaken public confidence in the ballot-box, and is a serious evil. The Government must, in that event, pass into the hands of unscrupulous men, I submit to your judgment the propriety of such amendments to the election laws as will provide for the registration, prior to the election, of the lawful voters in each ward or election, precinct of all the cities of priates not exceeding \$200 for each m of the Board, except the County Auditor. october election.

In order to save unnecessary expense, and for the greater convenience of voters, I would also recommend the propriety of submitting to the people an amendment of the State officers. The President of the Senate

Tuesday. A lengthy discussion arose as to whether the report of the Codifying Comy. A lengthy discussion arose as to er the report of the Codifying Com-n should be adopted as pre-to the Judiciary Committee, considered in Committee of the or be considered in Committee of the Whole. A resolution was finally adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to in' The Legislature met in adjourned session, at Columbus, January 2. The Senate met at three o'clock, twenty-six members present. The death of Senator Dechant, of Butler District, was announced, and W. H. Stokes appeared and took the oath of office as his successor. A joint resolution was adopted providing for the meeting of that wo Heuses on Friday, to count the votes cast at the October election. Mesers. Stanton and Haines, of Preble, were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the Governor of the meeting of the two Houses, Mr. Owens was appointed on the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Haines, of Carroll, on was defeated. Adjourned until Monday was defeated. Adjourned until Monday morning.

THE New York Tribune says of the son of John Morrissey, who died the other day, that he was a young man of very quiet habits, a little inclined to re serve, and filled with an ambition to excel in literary pursuits. He had all the frank and manly qualities of his father-qualities which all who know Morrissey recognize-and with a refinement of manner and culture of mind which the father did not possess. The father lived largely in and for the boy; he sought political honors only for the boy's sake, and hoped in the future that his son's friends would remember him only as "Congressman Merrissey's son," or "Senator Morrissey's son." John Morrissey has seldom been suspected of such sentimental weakness as this, and yet it is a fact that he sought to elevate himself chiefly for his son's sake.

THE State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ohio was lately held at Painesville. The plan of the Executive Committee to have a corresponding member in each county of the State, was approved. It was determined also to have a State Secretary. A special report was made upon Christian work among railroad men, among whom there are computed to be 800,000 in the United States. The next invention will be held in Columbus.